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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. FOAN, Business Manager.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1873. NO. 245.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsealed for, is *prima facia*, evidence of intentional fraud.

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## FIRST EDITION.

### EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Continued Reverses to the Carlist Insurgents.**

MADRID, June 24.—The troops have defeated the united bands of Carlists of Elio, Dorregarry and Olio. The insurgents lost nine killed and three hundred wounded. The troops under Nouvilas defeated the Carlists on Friday last, inflicting a severe loss.

BARCELONA, June 24.—About twenty-five soldiers of the garrison, when drunk yesterday, came in conflict with the town authorities.

BAYONNE, June 24.—There is a rumor that the Carlists have captured Gen. Martinillas. The Cure of Santa Cruz has ordered prostitutes to leave Guipuzcoa, on pain of death if they remain after a certain time.

**Review of Troops by Queen Victoria.**

LONDON, June 24.—A review of 7,000 troops was held by Queen Victoria in Windsor Park this afternoon, in honor of the Shah of Persia. The weather was showery, but the crowds of spectators were enormous. After a series of brilliant manœuvres the troops formed in line and marched by the Queen and Shah. Among the distinguished persons who assisted at the review were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Duke of Cambridge, Princess Beatrice, Disraeli and his wife, Princess Dagmar.

**Party Strife in France—Paris Refuses Funds to Entertain the Shah of Persia.**

PARIS, June 24.—The Deputies of the Left, at a meeting to-day adopted a resolution inviting M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, to draw up a declaration of principles and policy as the rallying point for all parties of the opposition.

The Municipality of Paris has refused to vote a grant of money for the expenses of the reception of the Shah of Persia. The fête festivities will consequently take place at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, June 24.—There was a stormy debate in the Assembly to-day on the Lenoir motion, moved by the Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, prohibiting civil burials after the hour of noon on the morning. A motion made by the Left, condemning the Prefect's act, was rejected by a large majority.

**Renunciation of the Spanish Throne by Montpensier.**

MADRID, June 24.—In the Cortes last night, Senor P. Y Margall, made a formal announcement of the resignation of the Ministry and asked for time to form a new Cabinet, the programme of which he said would be liberty, order and justice. The debate on the policy of the government was postponed until Friday. Senor Castelar declared that he accepted for himself and his political friends a responsibility for the acts of the late Cabinet. The government has introduced a bill abolishing the Spanish Legation at the Vatican. The Cabinet rejected a proposal for the reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt. Senor Martinez, Intendente of ex-Queen Isabella, and Gen. Caballero De Rodas have arrived in Lisbon.

**Loan for the Canadian Pacific Railway.**

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Commons today, Ingesson, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, moved the second reading of the Canada Loan Guarantee bill. He explained that the money to be raised by the loan had to be appropriated for the construction of a Pacific Railway. He praised the Canadian people for their public spirit and loyalty, and denied the guarantee or loan had been granted for political reasons in connection with the Treaty of Washington or fisheries.

Sir Charles Dilke denounced as vicious the system of guaranteeing enterprises and works for which the localities were benefited. He insisted that the guarantee of the bill under consideration was in the nature of a bribe for concessions Canada had made in regard to the fisheries, so that the provisions of the Treaty of Washington might be carried out. He contended the Pacific Railway a gigantic Parliamentary job, and concluded by moving that the second reading of the bill be postponed six months.

After speeches for and against the bill by other members, Mr. Gladstone rose and refuted the charges made by Sir Charles Dilke. The proposed guarantee, he said, was in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Washington. The action on the bill had been purposely delayed until that treaty was settled. The object of the bill was to induce the Canadas so much cash money, but to recognize a just demand she has on England. In the Fenian raids on her territory Canada had suffered on England's account. Canada had elected to cancel the debt we owed her in this way. The original motion for second reading was then carried by 117 to 15.

**German Canal Project Opposed.**

BERLIN, June 24.—In the German Parliament yesterday, Minister Delbruck and Von Moltke made speeches against the North sea and Baltic canal enterprise.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, June 24, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American Securities.—5-20s of '65, 97¾; 5-20s '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 49¾. Spirits petroleum, 13½d. Linseed oil, £31 5s 10d.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—5-20s, 92, 92¾.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 87d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000 bales: Lone delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8 11-16. Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat, average, 12s 7d; club, 12s 4½d; red, 12s 6d. Cheese 67s. Cumberland middles 37s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

## THE CHOLERA.

### The Progress of the Disease.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—*Twenty-nine deaths* from cholera, of which eight were white. Every one smoke more hopeful and more self-relieving.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Four deaths from cholera were reported to-day at the Health office.

## CASUALTIES.

**Thrown Over an Embankment and Seriously Injured.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, Pa., June 24, 1873.

Whilst a number of men were going to work on the Chartiers Railroad this morning, on two hand cars, the front car was struck by the rear one with such force as to throw one of the number, Mr. Addison Coeman, of this place, from the car over an embankment some twenty feet high, fracturing his skull and producing other injuries resulting in concussion of the brain and also of the spine. His physicians, Drs. Hannah and Dickson, think he may recover.

**Mangled Body of a Coal Miner Found—Supposed Murder.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., June 24, 1873.

A man named Ames, a coal miner, from West Union, West Virginia, was found this morning on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about a mile from here, terribly mangled by a passing train. Two wounds in his head, as if from pistol shots, lead to the belief that he was murdered and placed on the track. He had $150 on his person last night, which could not be found this morning. A post mortem examination has been held, but the result is not yet known.

**Man and Horse Killed by a Train.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION TOWN, PA., June 24, 1873.

Absalom Flemming, for many years a resident of this city, while at a crossing at a point one mile east of here, was struck by the express train of the Southern bound train at 3:18 this afternoon, and instantly killed, as was his horse. His neighbor, a boy about twelve years old, was with him at the time, and had an arm broken.

**Church Struck by Lightning—Fireman Killed.**

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The *Enquirer's* special from Springfield, says that during the storm there at eight o'clock this evening, the lightning struck the spire of the English Lutheran church, set it on fire, and John Powell, fireman, attempted to ascend the interior of the spire with hose, the shock of lightning knocking him down, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. The spire of the church was burned, but the church was saved.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

*For the Middle States general to fresh and occasional brisk winds, mostly from the north and east; generally cloudy weather with rain areas.*

For New England light to fresh northerly and easterly winds and partly cloudy weather are probable. For the Lower Lakes general to fresh northeasterly and southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region winds veering to easterly and southerly, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. For the South Atlantic States and thence to the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and stationary temperature. Slight thunderstorm reports from the Gulf States and Southwest are partly missing.

**Heavy Rain and Thunder Storm.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 24, 1873.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by severe lightning, passed over the city this evening. The residences of Charles Depew, A. W. Train, George L. Shinnick and others were more or less damaged Several chimneys were blown off. The streets were flooded with water for an hour. The lightning flashed almost incessantly. There are several rumors afloat of damage done in the country, but as yet we have nothing reliable.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Col. Robert B. Clarke, a well known officer, who made a good record during the war, convicted in the New York city district in January 1871 of having in his possession counterfeit plates for printing internal revenue stamps, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Albany prison, has been pardoned by President Grant.

The fire department of Boston is to be increased by four first class steam fire engines and several hose carriages.

The cases of sunstroke occurred at Indianapolis yesterday, two of which proved fatal.

The Cohen Railway Kellog assassination case continues at Carrollton, and will probably be concluded to-day.

Judge Green, of the Columbus Common Pleas Court, yesterday decided that so much of the Sunday ordinance as affixed penalties for keeping open a saloon for the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday is invalid, and so much thereof as affixed penalties for keeping open on that day a saloon or other place for the purpose of selling Ohio wine, cider, beer, porter, ale, soda water, confectionery, pastry, &c., for sale therein is held to be void.

Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has appointed W. B. Napton Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Ewing deceased.

The steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The body of Henry M. Wellington, of Boston, has been recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic.

The steamers Oceanic, Koeln, Egypt, Abyssinia and Ville De Havre, from New York, have arrived out.

Joseph Perry, of New York, who plead guilty to perjury in the Jumel estate case, has been sentenced to four years in the State prison and to pay a fine of ten dollars.

In the New Hampshire House of Representatives the Special Committee on the subject relating to the privilege of women voting in school districts reported in favor of giving the right. A resolution to adjourn Saturday next was passed.

The steamship city of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last evening.

## FIRE RECORD.

**Ropewalk at Reading, Pa., Damaged to the Amount of $50,000.**

READING, Pa., June 24.—A fire broke out early this morning in the main building of Chas. Jackson's ropewalk, destroying the shed and two hundred feet of the ropewalk. Loss $50,000; insurance $25,000 in seven local companies.

**The Polaris Relief Expedition.**

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Juniata will sail to-day on a voyage in search of the Polaris. She is manned by one hundred and thirty men, and carries two light guns. She has three hundred and sixty-one tons of coal, and an abundance of provisions, as it is intended she shall supply both the Polaris, if found, and the Tigress, which will follow the Juniata July 4. Besides her own launch which carries thirty-five men, the Juniata carries a large steam launch for seventy men, all parts of which are duplicated so a second may be constructed if necessary. The Juniata will stop at St. Johns for coal on her way to Disco, where it is expected the Polaris or tidings of her will be found.

## POLITICAL.

**State.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following is the result of the Republican primary elections, held to-day, as far as can be ascertained to-night: W. Elliott for Sheriff; Clark for Register of Wills; Widener for Treasurer. The Representatives will all be new men, except Smith, Porter, McCulloch, Vogdes and Newell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, Pa., June 24, 1873.

MERCER COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Mercer County Republican Convention to day nominated the following ticket: Assembly, J. W. Backer; Treasurer, F. M. Powell; Commissioner, Andrew Robinson; Poor Director, John Gamble; Auditor, J. G. Perry; Jury Commissioner, Jerome A. Leech; Senatorial Delegate to State Convention, R. M. Miller; Congressional Delegate, W. Ward.

The Democrats of Cambria county met at Ebensburg on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Henry Scanlon; Sheriff, Henry Lantner; Treasurer, A. Christe; Commissioner, Edward Glass.

The Harrisburg *State Journal*, alluding to the State Treasurership, says: "There seems to be a disposition among the most reliable of the Republican journals of the State to rely on Mr. Mackey the justice of conceding that he has administered the affairs of the State Treasury with an ability and integrity second to that of no other man who has ever held this position, while at the same time he is a feeble determination among the same men who flooded the State with falsehoods concerning this officer during the last State campaign, to repeat their unscrupulous tactics and refuse to defeat the Republican party in the campaign about to be opened.

"There was no other issue before the people then but the fitness and integrity of the men at the head of the financial affairs of the State, and therefore the result was as much R. W. Mackey's official vindication as was Mr. Hartranft's personal guarantorship. . . . Mr. Mackey has the confidence of every man who stood firmly by the Republican organization of 1872—he has the respect of those who understand how faithful he has been in his official relations with the Governor, and he has the confidence of party, which proves that they know exactly what he has now doing and what they will do next October."

Simon S. Bowman, of Millersburg, Dauphin county, announces himself as a candidate for the Republican legislature for Assembly.

At a meeting, on Monday, of the Lancaster county Republican Committee, the primary election was set for August 26. The sub-committee to whom was referred the question of retaining or doing away with the Oxford county system, reported that the County Committee, in their opinion, had no power in the matter.

**New York.**

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—VIGOROUS WORK RESOLVED UPON.

ALBANY, June 24.—A Convention of friends o Temperance and the Sabbath organized here to-day with H. J. Groo in the chair. After remarks by different members, in which there was a very general expression of disappointment at the course of the Republican majority in the late Legislature, the Convention took recess till two o'clock. One hundred and fifty-five delegates are present.

After recess the Committee on Business reported resolutions which declare that license laws ought to be abolished; that a law prohibiting liquor traffic ought to be enacted; that the Constitution should so be amended as to prohibit the enactment of license laws; and that the temperance people of the State will use their best efforts to secure these ends. The resolutions also regard the veto by Governor Dix of the Prohibition bill, as a direct violation of the plighted faith of the Republican party, and unworthy the Executive head of the State, and say that some of the leaders of the Republican party, who advised the Governor to veto the Local Prohibition bill, and others who were indifferent, notwithstanding the pledges of the Republican party, deserve the indignant rebuke of the temperance men of the State, for their duplicity and treachery towards those to whom they were indebted for success in the last political campaign.

A resolution was also adopted that the State Temperance Committee be authorized to call a State Convention, prior to the first of October next, to complete plans for political action in the fall election, and that the committee be instructed to perfect the most thorough organization in the several districts by local alliances, conventions or otherwise, in order to secure the election of thoroughly reliable friends of prohibition to the next Senate and Assembly; and also recommended that a prosperity pledge be obtained in the constitution of the Alliance for assessment, in order to prosecute all violations of present laws.

A resolution was offered proposing to organize a Temperance party, which ducked a long debate but was rejected. Adjourned *sine die*.

**General.**

The old party hacks of Pennsylvania, and the played-out politicians who have been out in the cold for some time past, are about to make an effort to throw dust in the eyes of the people by assuming the *role* of reform. It strikes us that it must appear a little suspicious to Pennsylvanians to find men like Curtin, Grow, "Alick" McClure, Cake, Joy, Morris, and a host more, who have been nearly all their lives office-holders, political intendicants, actors and principals in the most shameful frauds connected with the history of Pennsylvania politics, in this new *rôle*. To expect reform and purgation from such men would be like expecting a reformed rum seller to open a grog shop. This array of political sinners the *Tribune* parades as reformers, might better turn their attention to saving their own souls from the fires of the Commonwealth. The former is in greater danger than the latter.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The *Advertiser* should have included the name of Campbell, of the *Mountain Voice*, and its list would have been complete.

The reported movement to form an Irish political party to vote for none but Irishmen for office meets with ridicule from the *Irish Republic*, an Irish paper, which says: "The Irishman who would prescribe a native American and the native American who would proscribe an Irishman is guilty of the same crime against the principles of the Constitution. But the Irishman is guilty of more than this when he votes for the meanest bound train at 3:18 this afternoon, and instantly killed, as was his horse. His neighbor, a boy about twelve years old, was with him at the time, and had an arm broken.

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## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### The Texas Border Troubles.

### Preparing for Steam Boiler Tests.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1873.

**The Border Troubles.**

General Sherman in conversation to-day, stated that no official information had been received of the passage of a bill in the Texas Legislature to raise a regiment of Texan rangers to co-operate with the government forces in protecting the Rio Grande frontier. The military officer would be authorized to accept their services, even if they were ordered by the Governor of Texas to co-operate with the National troops, for the government would thus immediately be responsible for the support of the troops and also for their pay. But even further than this, it would be a violation of law to have anything to do with them. The General favors the organization of a civil force, a *posse comitatus* under the Sheriff, in all the frontier counties of Texas, where they can be brought together promptly and act with the troops without any violation of law and independent of the government incurring any obligation.

**Test of Steam Boilers.**

The meeting of the Board called under the provisions of the act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of making investigations into the causes of steam boiler explosions, will be composed of gentlemen well versed in all the matters pertaining to this important subject. Those to be present are the Supervising Inspector General; Messrs. Crawford, of Allegheny City; Holmes, of Ohio, and Osgood, of New York; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Chief Engineer Wood, of the Navy; Supervising Inspector Devinney, and the Supervising Inspectors of Baltimore and New York. Mr. Stevens, of New York, who was designated to co-operate with Mr. Copeland in superintending the experiments on the Eastern waters, has declined to accept. It is understood that no appointment will be made to that post; but that the Supervising Inspector General, the Supervising Inspector of the New York district, and an officer of the navy, will assist. The principal object of the meeting of the Board is to make preparations for the summer operations, as the Board is in the possession a large amount of valuable material, particularly as to the prices of the different kinds of iron and steel boilers now in use, and available for experiments. This information will be submitted to the Board.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1873.

NATIONAL BANKS CALLED ON FOR STATEMENTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of the National Banks at the close of business on Friday, June 13th.

EARNINGS OF GAUGERS.

Five hundred and ninety-eight gaugers bills for May, under the new schedule of fees, show average earnings of $4 98 per day, the gaugers in cities earning generally six dollars per day. In rural districts traveling expenses were paid, and gaugers' fees are usually about seven hundred bills each month.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The official report of the Agricultural Bureau, just issued, shows an average increase of cotton acreage over last year of nearly twelve per cent. The present condition of the crops stands as follows: Florida 9 per cent. above annual average, all others fall below, with a decrease of 14 in Virginia and 11 per cent. in North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 12; Georgia and Louisiana, 6; Mississippi and Arkansas, 8; Texas, 14, and Tennessee, 16. The acreage cultivated in corn is reported below that planted. The weather generally during the last week in May and first week in June was favorable for preparing the soil, and that the condition of the crop would rapidly improve. Worms and cut-worms have made an early appearance in some localities, and are causing considerable apprehensions of destructive ravages. No estimate of the crops is made.

The statistical returns of corn, completed to June 1st, do not include the area and condition, for the reason that it is too early, but the foot notes of the correspondence show that the planting of corn in most sections of the country has been much retarded by excessively wet and cold weather, and that the peaks which usually terrify in such a season, the cut-worms, have commenced extensive operations and threaten to greatly damage the crop.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1873.

MORE OF THE "RING" INDICTED.

Thomas Conan, Phenias C. Kingsland and two others named Roe and Monahan, have been arrested under the recent *Ring* Indictments. They are now in jail, following it to be a false warrant, as the work had not been done, and the consideration of five per cent. of the amount he certified it. The indictments found against Thomas W. Roe and Peter Monahan, charge with conspiring together with obtaining signatures to a written instrument by means of false pretenses, by placing the signatures of W. J. Roe and Wm. A. Roe, a county warrant for furnishing stationery, &c., to the City Register, of which $2,907 was paid, and retaining one for $12,000, another for $25,000, and retaining one for $12,000, on the 14th of January, 1871. Indictments reported to be found against Connolly, Comptroller, and countersigned by A. Oakey Hall and Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

FUNERAL OF EX-POLICE SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

The funeral of ex-Superintendent John A. Kennedy took place this afternoon. The Central Methodist church, in which the funeral services were held, was too small to admit the entire number of those who, by their presence, paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of their departed friend. There were representatives from the Odd Fellows, Masons, police, and Old Guard, and after the usual ceremonies, while the friends, associates and acquaintances of Mr. Kennedy and his family filed past the large numbers. After the services at the church, the procession marched from seventh avenue through Fourteenth street to Broadway, down Broadway to Grand street, to East River, where, having crossed, the remains were conveyed by Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the last rites were celebrated by chaplain Rev. Father Quinn, of St. John Felipes. A delegation from the Union League Club and Tammany Society also attended the funeral.

**The Walworth Patricide Case.**

The trial of young Walworth for shooting his father, commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. The court room was crowded. The prisoner is a son of the well known Judge of that name, and is but 18 years of age. He is also a nephew of the late wife of Mr. Barnum, the showman. Mrs. Barnum was present during the trial. The prisoner sat near him. Also Rev. Mr. Backhouse, husband of the sister of Mrs. Barnum, and other relatives. Twelve jurors were obtained, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

**Funeral of Lewis Tappan.**

The funeral of Lewis Tappan was largely attended at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day. Mr. Beecher officiated. Previous to the services at the church, the remains of the deceased lay in state at the last look at his remains at his late residence. At the commencement of his last illness Mr. Tappan requested that his funeral should be conducted in as plain and quick as possible, and in compliance with this request it was decided to have no sermons delivered. Yesterday morning, a fellowship meeting of the colored clergymen of Brooklyn was held, at which resolutions of respect were adopted relative to the death of Mr. Tappan.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Play was resumed this evening and this afternoon in the Billiard tournament, the contestants being Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion. The first call of the score gave Garnier 112, Dion 56. At the end of the twenty-first inning Garnier had a score of 200, and Dion 105. In the subsequent inning Garnier, by some of the most brilliant play ever witnessed here, made the score 300, and will take place on December 8, 1874. As this subject is now engaging the attention of more than ordinary interest, the following information from the National Observatory, Washington, will take place on December 8, 1874, as one of the rarest of astronomical phenomena. Its observation has always been prominent with the greatest astronomers of the world. The last transit took place in June, 1769, and observation parties were sent out by all the great powers of Europe at that day. One of the voyages of the celebrated Captain Cook was made principally with this object in view. The transit was successfully observed by his party at Otaheite.

The great astronomers of Britain, Germany and Russia are now making preparations on the largest scale for the observation of the transit of 1874. It is a remarkable fact that the transits of Venus come in pairs, at intervals of one hundred and twenty years between each pair, and eight years between each transit of the pair. Or putting it in dates, the one now coming, the first of a pair, will occur on December 8, 1874, and will not be visible in the United States, but in the Pacific ocean, contiguous to the continents of Asia and Australia. The second of the pair will take place at the same time in 1882, and will be visible in the United States. The next transit will then occur in the month of June, 2,002, A. D., a distance of futurity which appears hardly a possibility of any now living human being on this mortal sphere reaching. The wonderful system of the universe revolves age after age, without note of time or the infinitesimal span of human existence. With this array of indubitable facts, it is 1874, or 1882, or never, in the life of the present generation of man.

To give this astronomical event proper recognition, the Congress of the United States has acted with praiseworthy liberality. It has appropriated $100,000 for the expense of observations, and $50,000 for instruments. This fund has been placed at the disposal of a commission composed, with but a single exception, of scientific officers of the government, namely the Superintendent of the National Observatory, now filled by Rear Admiral B. F. Sands; two professors of mathematics of the United States Navy, by assignment William Harkness and Simon Newcomb, now on duty at the National Observatory; the President of the National Academy of Science, Professor Joseph Henry, and the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, now Professor Pierce. The President of the Commission is Rear Admiral Sands, and the details of preparing the work is intrusted to the two officers on duty at the Observatory, Professor Harkness designing the instruments and Newcomb working up the theory. Professor Newcomb some time since, with great labor, went over the calculations of the distance of the sun from the earth, and found a difference of between four and five millions of miles. Therefore, in addition to the general scientific importance of the phenomena, this opportunity of Venus making the transit of the disc of the sun is also of special value to correct this error. The computation of the whole planetary system being based upon this as a sort of scale, a correction of distances throughout can then be made.

It must be extremely gratifying to the pride of every American to know that no nation under the sun, or all together on this terrestrial speck in the incomprehensible concourse of fleeting and revolving bodies, is making such extensive preparations, and with instruments and accessories developed up to the extreme limits of human science and skill. There are to be eight American stations, and with two, two wagon, and two railroad cars, to carry the instruments, and make careful preparation for an unlimited absence from those parts. Yesterday a packet from Thrasylo arrived at Port Said, and he said that he had to call at an house in Chambers street for a balance due him there. Since that time three or four packets have arrived at Port Said, and have called on Rhodes & Server, and from the stories of the crews of these vessels, the following has been compiled from any preliminary assessment of damages made by viewers or otherwise. The final determination of the amount of such damages shall, in all cases of appeal be determined by a jury.

SEC. 3. Any general banking law which shall be passed shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and no supply security of the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the State Treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

The eighth section, providing that no banking or other corporations shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law to individuals, was discussed at length, and with amendments was adopted.

The Convention, yesterday forenoon, considered an amendment to the twenty-second line of the rate of interest at six per cent., which was voted down by a large majority.

Section nine, "That all insurance companies incorporated by other States and doing business in this State, shall be subject to the same rate and measure of taxation as similar companies incorporated by this State," was passed on.

Judge Woodward offered the following new section: It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general enactment, that any five or more persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, associated for the prosecution of any lawful business, and subscribing to articles of association and complying with all the requirements of the law, form themselves into an incorporate company, with or without liability, as may be expressed in the articles of association, and such powers may be conferred upon it as shall enable all who trade with such corporations as adopt limited liability, to know that no liability exists beyond that of the joint capital stock actually paid in and that which may have been subscribed.

Mr. Lilly, of Philadelphia, moved the following amendment: The right of the people of the State to associate together for all lawful purposes, for trading or principles of any kind, without liability, shall not be questioned, but it shall be the duty of the Legislature by law to provide for the organization of associations for securing publicity so complete as to enable all who trade with those which adopt a limited form to become fully aware of the fact that no liability exists beyond that of the joint capital actually paid in and secured.

Pending discussion the Convention took a recess.

### STATE NEWS.

A Scranton household is enjoying an era of peace. The lady of the house put her tongue to a fast iron to see if it was hot.

The early closing and Saturday half holiday movement is gaining ground in Philadelphia.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of eight persons—two men and six women—who have lived to or beyond the average age of eighty years, to wit: Barbara Vautier, aged 80; William Lawson, 82; Maria M. Gantzert, 83; Susan Haney, 84; Mary McCaskey, 87; Catharine Johnson, 88; Martha Rudolph, 86, and John Nunan, 87.

Charles Darling, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, left his home and recently married wife, after three months ago, and has not been heard from since.

The West Chester *Village Record* has him now—that is living descendants. She belongs to a family of Franks and is aged nineteen years.

Last week Shahan Williams, of Kingston, Luzerne county, shot and wounded three men who attempted to break into her house. One named Edwards was seriously injured and the others slightly.

A family consisting of a man, wife and boy and girl stopped all night at the St. Marys (Elk county) depot last week, and while there a married man named James Conlins made determined efforts to entice the girl, with her own parents' consent, and accomplish her ruin. The villain's propositions were detailed to the girl's mother, who followed up the matter with a chastisement of the fiend with a shingle. Subsequently her husband gave him several lickings, and a third party, a Pennsylvania conductor administered a drubbing to the lecherous scoundrel.

Col. G. F. McFarland, of the *Temperance Publican*, Harrisburg, is *en route* for Europe. Having been elected a representative by the right worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the United States, to be held in London, he will participate in the deliberations of that body.

John, youngest child of Henry Swisher, of Bentingsville, Somerset county, made a lunch of concentrated lye, the other day, and is now a member of the angel band.

The New York *Times* of the 23d says: Yesterday a report reached the office of the *Times* that a speculator from Vegango, Crawford county, Pa., who was owing large sums to persons in his neighborhood, had suddenly disappeared from his peculiar sphere of action in Pennsylvania, having previously removed his family. From information recently gathered, it appears that the operator was familiarly known as Ed. Jones, and that he had credit in his own and neighboring towns. He collected butter and cheese, valued at more than $5,000, in his neighborhood, and forwarded it to Rhodes & Server, No. 26 Whitehall street, from time to time, with a view to asking full "no returns" be sent to him. This a little surprised the firm, and they continued to receive his consignments. Last Thursday he called in a carriage—rather an unusual thing, they thought, for a country-man—and asked for the $5,000 in bills, and after deducting commissions, &c., that he should receive. For a moment the firm was taken aback by the offer; but he wanted the amount in greenbacks, and he got them accordingly. He left the store, and said that he had to call at an house in Chambers street for a balance due him there. Since that time three or four packets have arrived at Port Said, and have called on Rhodes & Server, and from the stories of the crews of these vessels, the following has been compiled from a correspondent in Vegango, Mr. Lidcumbe appears to have left Titusville and Oil City on Wednesday last, and to have made careful preparation for an unlimited absence from those parts. Yesterday a packet from Thrasylo arrived at Port Said, and he came on to try and learn something of the missing operator. He called on Rhodes & Server, and on the residents of the place who indorsed a note for him. He also called at the office of the *Times*, but failed to find a clue in one place, but nothing definite has yet resulted from his searching.

The New Castle *Guardian* is to be enlarged to a nine column paper.

On Sunday evening week, Hannah Williams, residing in Phœnixville, Chester county, was stricken with paralysis from the effect of which she died the same night. Her sister, Miss Anna Radcliff, also residing in the same borough, upon learning of her sister's death, was so affected by the intelligence that she was stricken with a like visitation and died a few hours afterwards. The funeral of both took place from the residence on Wednesday last. The ages of the deceased were sixty and sixty-two years respectively.

There are thirty-five saw mills in the neighborhood of Williamsport, whose average daily capacity is about 50,000 cubic feet.

A Cambria countian claims to have killed a rattlesnake at Laurel Hill thirteen feet long and possessed of "nine and nine rattles."

General Josiah T. Miller, a native of Juniata township, Perry county, forty years ago left his home and walked to Seneca county, New York, where he has been residing since. He is now visiting the scenes of his childhood. Mr. Miller is a prominent lawyer, has been Judge of his district, member of the Legislature and Inspector General of New York. He drew his political inspiration from the late Hon. Jesse Miller and Col. John Magee, father of Hon. J. A. Magee, of New Bloomfield.

John Taylor, a blacksmith living in Lebanon, Wayne county, a man of somewhat intemperate habits, being refused liquor at a tavern there on Tuesday last, purchased an ounce of laudanum. He then went home and drank the entire quantity, and died early next day. He left a wife and six children in comfortable circumstances.

THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.
The only House that handles the celebrated
White River Flour,
Lilly Mills
Golden Fleece and
Jenkin's Snow Flake.
All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.
Time on Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, 30 days. One per cent. discount allowed on Flour and all cash or Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of bill.
No charge for drayage.

**The Bible in the Ohio Public Schools.**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 24.—The Supreme Court today unanimously decided that the Constitution of Ohio does not enjoin or require religious instruction or reading religious books in the public schools of the State, the Legislature having left the management of the public schools under the exclusive control of Directors, Trustees and Boards of Education. The Court says that in regard to religion they have by directing what instruction shall be given or what books shall be read therein.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 24.—Intelligence from Columbus that the Supreme Court decided the case of the Bible in the schools by reversing the decision of the Superior Court of this city, excites much interest here. The decision is that the Board of Education may forbid the reading of the Bible and all religious instruction in public schools.

**Death of Dr. George McCook.**

Dr. George McCook, one of the oldest and best known physicians of Pittsburgh, died Monday evening at New Lisbon, Ohio, to which place he went about six months since. He had retired from his profession some little time before that, having become feeble in health. Deceased was a graduate of Canonsburg College, and lived for several years at New Lisbon before he became a resident of Pittsburgh. After graduating at a medical school he became a most successful practitioner, and for some time was one of the chairs of the medical college in Baltimore. Upon resigning his professorship he again resided in New Lisbon, and removed thence to Pittsburgh. For more than twenty-five years he was a permanent resident of this city, and readers among the high rank in the medical profession here took a lively interest in all movements of a public character, and was particularly active in political matters. He was a vigorous thinker and a bold outspoken man, and this characteristic was displayed when the war of the rebellion broke out. At this time he left the Democratic party and joined the ranks of the Republicans and continued to act with that party to the time of his death. He was the oldest member of the famous McCook family, and possessed a large share of the patriotic blood that distinguishes that family. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Dr. McCook leaves a wife and several children, all married, besides a host of friends and acquaintances.

**Assignees' Sale of Machinery.**

The assignees of Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, will expose to-day, at public sale, at No. 110 Water street, the machinery and stock of the establishment, which will offer a rare opportunity to those who use or deal in machinery of the description named. It includes steam engine, boilers, lathes, planers, drill presses, pumps, valves, tools, office furniture, etc., etc. The sale will commence at ten o'clock. See advertisement in another column for a full list of the articles offered.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

**Article on Private Corporations—Legal Rate of Interest.**

The Constitutional Convention, Monday afternoon, considered on second reading the article on private corporations. The following sections were agreed to, without amendment:

SECTION 1. All exist

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* editorially says:

"A report comes from Pittsburgh that the doors of one of the largest private banking houses in that city, that of S. McLEAN & Co., closed on the 17th instant, and that the firm has suspended payment."

The "house" of "S. McLEAN & Co." consisted of S. McLEAN alone, and instead of being one of the *largest*, was one of the *smallest*, if not *the* smallest of the banking houses in the city.

OWING to changes in the postal laws, requiring payment of postage on *all* mail matter, we have revised our large exchange list, reducing it somewhat. The weekly newspapers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia which complied with our terms will receive the DAILY COMMERCIAL as usual, we of course paying postage on their journals. Those which fail to receive our paper will know why it is.

THE New Orleans Cotton Exchange has put forth its annual estimate of the growing cotton crop. It estimates an increased acreage of 922,039, or twelve per cent. on the growth of last year, which would give a crop of over four millions of *bales*. The weather up to the time of this *estimate* cannot be considered to have been very favorable, but the plant appears to have been, on the whole, in fairly good condition. The crop appears to be, on the average, fifteen to twenty days later than last year.

IT SEEMS, now, that Senator MORTON, of Indiana, as well as Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, refused to receive his back pay, and will not touch it; and we have now to add, on the authority of the Sunbury *American*, that Hon. JOHN B. PACKER, the Representative of the Dauphin (Pa.) district, in the House, has pursued the same course. He drew his $5,000 and mileage, and refused to touch the back pay. So there is, at last, *one* more Pennsylvanian to add to the list. We had well nigh despaired of getting any increase of the list from this State; but now that one has been obtained, there ought to be hope for more.

P.S.—None of the Democratic members from Pennsylvania are expected to refund. They will join with RANDALL in sustaining the grab.

THE friends of the restoration of the franking privilege are beginning to cook and serve up arguments in behalf of the policy of progressing backwards. Here is a specimen:

"An estimate made by a prominent Washington official of the cost of abolishing the franking privilege on the first of next month demonstrates the fact that between seven hundred thousand and one million dollars will be expended in supplying Federal officials with scales on which to weigh their mail matter, for circulars of instruction and engraving, printing and forwarding postage stamps, &c., to officers at distant points."

Well, suppose it *does* cost a million to do all this: the cost will occur but once, and the franking privilege, if restored, will last forever. Better to spend a million to start a new system than to incur an expenditure of millions on millions to keep up an old one. But it need not, and will not, cost any such sum or any large sum at all, that we can see. The post-offices throughout the country are already supplied with scales; and the few other United States officials who will need to weigh their mail matter can be supplied with scales for a sum that will not take more than four figures to express it.

The franking privilege is abolished now, and there must be stronger arguments than this brought forward, if it is to be re-established. The people will cheerfully pay whatever it may cost to dispense with it, and they cannot be frightened into restoring it by calculations of expense made up for the occasion.

THE reports of deaths in Nashville, Memphis and other Western cities, from causes of a cholera type, are not encouraging. Whether the disease is the real Asiatic cholera, or not, can be a matter of little moment. It is something fearfully destructive and the rate of mortality is appalling. Nashville, for instance, is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and deaths at the rate of 75, or even 50 a day, in a population comparatively small, indicates the prevalence, unmistakably, of a pestilence. Since consolidation, our population is 130,000, and deaths at the rate of fifty a day in 25,000, would be equal to 250 a day in Pittsburgh, and about 1,000 a day in Philadelphia or New York. No pestilence ever prevailed here at a rate so fearful as that; and it is plain that either there must be special causes for the virulence in Nashville of this approaching epidemic, or that we must be prepared for a visitation of something without a specific name, but infinitely worse than the cholera in its ravages.

### WHY JESUIT TEACHERS ARE HATED.

When, two weeks ago, giving some account of the Italian law suppressing religious corporations in the late Papal dominion, we stated that, the heads of the various monastic orders would still be allowed to retain their establishments in the city of Rome. This statement, it appears, was only in part correct, as the exception to the law of prohibition extends merely to the heads now in office, most of whom are appointed or elected for only four years. As the term of each of them expires, therefore, his Roman establishment will cease to be recognized as legal by the government, and will be thus abolished. In the Parliamentary debate on the law the most exciting topic was its relation to the General of the Jesuits, whose tenure of office is for life. Under the law he receives no indulgence; Father BECKX consequently has to give his old home at once, though not necessarily to leave Rome, as he may take up his quarters in the Vatican, where under the name of *Il Papa Nero*, the Black Pope, he has for many years held "divided empire" with PIO NONO. Some, indeed, say that he is absolute there, His Holiness being a mere subordinate.

The extreme severity with which the General of the Jesuits has been treated is the result of the intense hatred with which the Order is regarded by the Italians; a feeling which is not confined to the rabble but is quite as strong and prevalent among the educated classes. From the restoration of the Order in 1814 until a few years ago the Jesuits were at the head of public instruction in Italian State, with the exception that during a few years, being out of favor at Vienna, they were excluded from Milan, Florence and Parma by the influence of Austria. As the members of the Italian Parliament are usually men above thirty years old, many of them were educated in Jesuit schools and colleges. And a correspondent of the London *Times* lately mentioned it as a familiarly known fact in Italy that "the pupils of the Jesuits, unless they enter the Order, almost invariably leave their establishments as their implacable enemies."

The fact is certainly rather remarkable, and one which requires to be accounted for. However corrupt mankind in human nature may be, and however impatient of restraint most boys and young men unquestionably are, they are not, as a rule, ungrateful to their instructors. In old Rome a teacher so impatient of indolence and dullness, and so harsh in his method of punishing them, that an epithet derived from the ferula has become a part of his name in history, was always referred to with laughing gratitude by his pupils, who ascribed a part of their worldly success to his vigorous arm. In England few men have had warmer or more steadfast friends than the head masters of the great grammar schools, who flogged two or three generations into gentlemanliness and scholarship. Of the pupils of cruel old BOWYER, of Christ's Hospital school only effeminate sentimentalists, like LEIGH HUNT (DICKENS' HAROLD SKYMPOLE), ever remembered his severity with any resentment or disgust. The truth is that a teacher manifestly efficient in his business and interested in the welfare of his scholars, however stern and exacting he may be, generally secures their respect and good will for life. This is certainly true of boys well brought up under good home influences. Now both the efficiency and the zeal of the Jesuits as teachers have been the pride and boast of the Catholic Church for centuries.

The mystery of this hatred and hostility with which the Fathers are regarded by their pupils seems deepened in view of certain facts which are, perhaps, not universally known. One of these facts is that in the Exposition of the Jesuit Method of Instruction and Education, published by authority in the year 1696, and never much altered since, extreme neatness of bearing toward students is strictly enjoined. The Jesuit is commanded "never to forget that the little boys and young men under training may, after a few years, be men of weight and influence." He is sternly enjoined to reflect that "in the ordinary vicissitudes of human things even poor youth of obscure connections may become rich and powerful men whose good will may be of the utmost value to the order and to the church." Still more noteworthy is the fact that, at a time when corporal punishment in schools was universal, indeed held to be a quite sacred institution, the Jesuit teacher was *forbidden* to use the rod upon a pupil. In case a boy proved incorrigible by the ordinary methods, corporal punishment might be inflicted but not by a Jesuit; he was handed over to the "official corrector" who was not a member of the order. We make these statements on the authority of Prof. KARL VON RAUMER'S *Geschichte der Paedagogik*, a work of recognized accuracy.

Surely, if there is any virtue in gentleness to win the affection or in moral suasion to secure the respect of pupils for their instructors, the Jesuits ought to be the most esteemed and beloved members of the profession. But the proper influence of these features of their method seem to have been quite counteracted by other features of the method. In the first place, they push emulation to an extreme which gradually fills with disgust every boy who is not "corrupted and degraded by its influence. Their entire educational system is founded on rivalry as the only motive by which the young can be induced to labor for unseen or unrealized advantages. Every Jesuit school is early made to consist of a collection of pairs, each boy having his rival assigned to him, and in so far as they enter into the spirit of the system their life becomes a strenuous struggle on the part of one to surpass the other. In the second place, pupils are assiduously taught and in every way encouraged to play the part of spies upon one another, and thus to become common informers. The two features of the system just mentioned are made to harmonize with and sustain each other. Thus, as prescribed in the exposition cited by VON RAUMER, a boy who by some offense or negligence has incurred a penalty consisting of an extra task and a mark of disgrace, may transfer a part of his punishment to his rival or an associate by giving information concerning one of his hidden peccadilloes. One great end of the system avowedly is to cultivate the habit of obedience, and the elaborate array of ingenious contrivances to effect the object constitutes a form of quiet tyranny which necessitates hypocrisy as a refuge from intolerable oppression. The consequence is that pupils who undergo the regimen without succumbing, ever after seem to retain a horror of the ordeal mingled with implacable hatred of its instruments. And as they grow older and learn that their instructors had merely tried to train them in the system in which they had been trained themselves; that the members of the order are sworn spies and informers upon one another, so that no member of the brotherhood can trust any other member, and that they are all at once the servants and victims of a despotism which aspires to rule society and government as well as to regulate the smallest acts of individuals, it is not strange that when a favorable opportunity occurs, they embrace it to *gratify* their indignation. In the discomfiture of Father BECKX a majority of European Catholics perceive nothing over which they need grieve.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The importance of the fire patrol in New York is deemed so great that the underwriters have decided to continue it for the coming two years, at a cost of $150,000, or 13,000 more than the sum fixed upon at the last biennial meeting.

The dome of the Capitol at Washington is a hollow sphere of iron of 8,000,000 pounds weight, and is 108 feet higher than the Washington monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument, and 22 feet higher than the Trinity church spire at New York.

A well known physician of New York recommends daily exercise to people, who, he says, require it more than the young. He would not have them tread the mazes of the courtly minuet, but inclines rather to jigs and hornpipes, and such other dances as require gentle physical exertion. Under his direction a dancing class has already been formed, the junior member of which is a lady of sixty-five, and the senior a lively old bachelor who has just completed his eighticth year.

An observing exchange says the people of the United States consume annually ten and a half million dollars' worth of foreign fruit; use nine million dollars' worth of tobacco and cigars; take six millions of foreign crockery, and five of glass; seven millions of India rubber; five millions dozens of eggs of foreign laying; two million dollars' worth of spices; 133,000 bushels of foreign grown potatoes; two and a half million dollars' worth of buttons; a million dollars' worth of sardines, and nearly a million dollars' worth of "human hair." We might get along without some of these articles, but what would become of us if there was to be a failing off in our supply of hair?

A day's work for the hired men of some of the farmers of Taunton, Mass., sixty years ago, was from the time "they could see stars in the morning, until they could see stars in the evening." This is a little different now-a-days, we apprehend.

A New Hampshire paper says that any number of idiots are climbing the White Mountains this summer to get a view of the cows pasturing in the meadows below.

A tailor of quaint conception, arguing from the word "garb," says that clothes should be generally spoken of as "garbage." But, if this be accepted, the tailor will have the catalogue robbing him of his rights, and coming down on him for "cabbage."

The women of a Wisconsin town have organized a society to prosecute men who leave their teams standing on street crossings.

Specular iron ore has been found in Cook county, Texas.

The total number of money offices now in operation is 3,066.

New York has more than a thousand places where cholera breeding is certain, in the shape of underground residences.

The old gentleman who put *his* postal card in a stamped envelope is matched by an Omaha man who has his money orders sent by registered letter.

Rock salt is used to compel exuberant youth to respect old age in Missouri. It is administered with a shot-gun.

Rhode Island proposes to enclose Roger Williams Park with a high picket fence, to prevent needless travelers from stepping on it while crossing the State.

Several "prominent citizens" of Indianapolis vouch for this story: A Mr. James Shepherd lost his right foot at the ankle joint some months ago by a railroad accident. While amputation was being performed a pet dog watched the operation closely, and seemed in great distress that her master should suffer so. Afterward the dog gave birth to a litter of puppies, every one of which was born with the right fore foot at the ankle, thinking!

A young man at Bloomington, Ill., has shot his father, but to his everlasting credit be it said, he finished the work in the only decent way possible by shooting himself too.

Whisky taken in large quantities is a sovereign antidote for the venom of rattlesnakes, and is used freely as such in the South and West. Massachusetts people think of importing a large stock of rattlesnakes for home use.

The Congregational church at Oakland, Cal., has a Chinese Sunday school, with a regular attendance of from 65 to 70 Chinamen; and at its fourth anniversary, recently held, about 150 Celestials were in attendance. Among other exercises, there was an original composition by Dang Hung, an original oration by Gee Gam, and recitations of Scripture by Tar Gong, Ah Shin, Hoo Tong, Quok Toy, Jew Low. Going Bark and several other more or less euphonious gentlemen.

Ireland sends fourth 140 newspapers—23 dailies, 23 bi-weeklies, 6 tri-weeklies, and 88 issued weekly and at other intervals. Of these 30 are liberal in politics, 6 moderately Liberal, 35 Conservative, 1 moderate Conservative, 19 Independent, 2 Independent Conservative, 3 Liberal-Conservative, 1 Independent Nationalist, 1 Protestant, 1 Catholic, 2 National, 1 Ultra-Liberal, the remainder being neutral or non-political.

People who are at a loss as to how many to invite when they wish to give "a party," may be guided by the following:

"For thinking, one; for converse, two, no more;
Three for an argument; for walking, four;
For social pleasure, five; for fun, a score."

A Kentucky correspondent tells that a boy was brought near into death by drinking a cup of whisky. Another mind be some mistake in the location, as no Kentucky boy, of whatever tender years, would succumb under such a small portion of his native beverage.

We can stand the cholera, or anything else not too hard on us, but it requires no inconsiderable fortitude to put up with sensational head lines like these, from one of the morning papers: "Slow March of the Dread Destroyer." "Fearful Movements of the Dread King and Roster of the Dread of Disease."

A little child, having got its fingers caught in some gearing while playing in the wheel-house of the Americus, plying in New York harbor, the other day, the pilot hid the engine reversed and the boat ran over a small craft and drowned three young men.

An Indiana reporter tells of a poisoning by "corrosive peppermint."

The Green Bay constable carried a warrant for a man over twenty-one years, but didn't catch him until last Saturday.

Canadian parties are contemplating the erection of a telegraph line from the banks of the Lake Manitou Thunder Bay to Duluth, the wires to be laid in tubes along the ground.

Baltimore's jail aspires to a "murderer's row," on the strength of four convicted and two sentenced slaughterers.

The maddest man in the country is the proprietor of a circus, who just traded off three camels and a cage of monkies for a magnificent diamond, which expected pay is worth $2 50.

Four hundred and eighty tons of iron were rolled at the Indianapolis rolling mill the past week. This is the largest week's work ever turned out of the mill since it commenced operations.

The professional washers of white skirts and light pantaloons in Fort Scott, Kansas, are in the depths of despair. Maidens will no longer sit upon the grass. The innocent cause of all the trouble is a young naturalist who brought up from Texas a handsome collection of tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes, horned frogs, and all that ilk, and which accidentally escaped from him. The anxiety and terror that broad over that neighborhood are painful to contemplate. Micawber's occupation's gone. No one will sit idly down, for fear that something will turn up too quickly.

There can be no doubt of doubt, according to a newspaper paragraph, that "Memphis has more feminine beauty, style, and genteel getupeuness than any three cities of its size on the American continent. Yet it is the opinion and conviction of not a few disinterested lookers on that twilight groups of girls would present a more healthy appearance in the soft gloaming if an occasional man was tastefully scattered at intervals along the front stoop or in the promenade, or hanging on the front gate, or otherwise. There is a too profuse monotony in all girls.'

The highest office within the gift of the people is the weather signal station on Pike's Peak.

The Contra Costa, California, *Gazette* says the squirrels of that county, in one way or another, cost the people one-tenth the value of the produce or their farms.

At Burlington, Iowa, a little girl walked up to her dead mother, gazed upon the body a few minutes, turned away, and expired almost instantly.

A large vein of sulphate of lime, the gypsum of commerce, and valuable as a fertilizer, has been discovered near Lincolnton, N. C.

Many of the journals of the country, says the Washington *Chronicle*, rejoice in every relaxation of the laws punishing libel. Why should journalists castre greater license than other castrings of evil?

### WHAT OF THE REPUBLIC?

**Extracts from an Address Delivered Before the Literary Societies of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., on Tuesday Evening, June 24, 1873, by the Hon. A. K. McClure.**

We give below a few extracts from the very able address of the Hon. A. K. McClure, delivered before the Literary Societies of Dickinson College at Carlisle, at the ninetieth annual Commencement. But for the pressure upon our columns, we would gladly lay the whole address before the readers of the COMMERCIAL:

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DECLINE IN POLITICAL MORALITY.

If it be true, as is so often confessed around us, that we have suffered a marked decline in political morality and in our political administration, let it not be assumed that the defect in our system of government, or that the base lies wholly with those who are faithless or incompetent. Here no citizen is voiceless, and none can claim exemption from just responsibility for evils in the body politic. Ours is, in fact as well as in theory, a government of the people; and its administration is neither better nor worse than the people themselves. It was devised by wise and patriotic men, who gave to it the highest measure of liberty; and so perfect and harmoniously is its framework fashioned, that the sovereign power can always exercise a salutary control over its own servants. An accidental mistake or popular judgment, or the perfidy of an executive, or the enactment of profligate or violent laws, are all held in such wholesome check by co-ordinate powers as to enable the supreme authority of the nation to restrain or correct almost every dangerous public evil.

Until the people as a whole are given over to debauchery the safety of our free institutions cannot be seriously endangered. True, such a result might be possible without the contamination of a majority of the people, if good citizens surrender their rights, and their duties, and leave government to those who desire to rule in profligacy and oppression. If reputable citizens refrain from active participation in our political conflicts, they voluntarily surrender the safety of their persons and property, and the good order and well-being of society, to those who are least fitted for the exercise of authority. When such recreants are active in any of the various branches of our political system, turn to the true source and place the responsibility where it justly belongs. Do not blame the thief and the adventurer, for they are but plying their vocations, and they rob public rather than private treasure, because men guard the one and do not guard the other. Good men employ every proper precaution to protect their property from the lawless. When an injury is done to them individually they are swift to invoke the avenging arm of of justice. They are faithful guardians of their own homes and treasures against the unskilful pedler, while they are criminally indifferent to the public wrongs done by those who, in the enactment and execution of the laws, directly affect their happiness and prosperity. Do not answer that politics have become disreputable. Such a declaration is a confession of guilt. He who utters it becomes his own accuser. If it be true that our politics, either generally or in any particular municipality or State, have become disreputable, who must answer for it? Who have made our politics disreputable? Surely not the disreputable citizens, for they are a small minority in every community and in every party. If they have attained control of political organizations, and thereby secured their election to responsible trusts, it must have been with the active or passive approval of the good citizens who hold the actual power in their own hands. There is not a disgraceful official shaming the people of this country today, who does not owe his place to the silent assent or positive support of those who justly claim to be respectable citizens, and who habitually plead their own struggle to escape political contamination. If dishonest or incompetent appointment have been made, in obedience to the demands of mere partisans, the just expression of the honest sentiments of better citizens, made with the manliness that would point to retribution for such wrongs, would promptly give us a sound, practical civil service, and profligacy and dishonesty would end.

Our Presidents and Governors are not wholly or even mainly responsible for the corruption of our officials. If good men concede primary political control to those who wield it for selfish ends, by refraining from an active discharge of their political duties, and make the appointing powers dependant for both council and support upon the worst political elements, who is to blame when public sentiment is outraged by the selection of unworthy men to important public trusts? The fruits are but the natural, logical results of good citizens refusing to accept their political duties. There is not a blot upon our body politic to day that the better elements of the people could not remove whenever they resolved to do so—and they will so resolve in good time, as they have always done in the past. There is not a defect or deformity in our political administration that they cannot, and will not correct, by the peaceful exercise of their sober convictions, in the legitimate way pointed out by our free institutions.

REGENERATING POWER OF A PATRIOTIC PEOPLE.

The overshadowing issues touching the war and its logical results, are now no longer in controversy, and in vain will the unworthy invoke patriotism to give them unmerited distinction. No supreme danger can now confront the citizen who desires to correct errors or abuses of our political system. He who despairs of free institutions because evils have been tolerated would have despaired of every administration the country has ever had, and of every government the world has ever known. If corruption pervades our institutions to an alarming extent, let it not be forgotten that it is the natural order of history repeating itself. It is but the experience of every nation, and of our own people, recurring to us, to call into vigorous action the regenerating power of a patriotic people. We have a supreme tribunal that is most jealous of its high prerogatives, and which will not its authority mercilessly when the opportune season arrives. We have just emerged from the most impassioned and complex strife of modern history, it called out the highest type of patriotism, and life and treasure were freely given with the holiest devotion to the cause of self-government. With it came those of mean ambition, and of venal purposes, and they could gain power while the unselfish were devoted to the country's cause. They could not be dethroned because they were great issues which dare not be sacrificed. Such evils must be borne at times in all governments, rather than destroy the temple to punish the crimes of public virtue. To whatever extent these evils exist, they are not the legitimate creation of our free institutions. They are not the creation of mal-administration, nor of any party. They are the monstrous tarnacles spawned by unnatural war, which clogged the gallant ship of State in her extremity, and had to be borne into port with her. And now that the battles ended, and the issues settled, do not demand that the reserved power of our free institutions. It will heal the scars of war and efface the stains of corruption, and restore the great Republic to the world surpassing in grandeur, might and excellence, the sublimest conceptions ever cherished of human government.

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It is common to hear intelligent political leaders declaim against the moral and intellectual degeneracy of the times, and especially against the decline in public morality and statesmanship. Our record will make it appear that the people and the government in past times were models of purity and excellence, while we are unworthy sons of noble sires. Our rulers are pronounced imbecile or wholly devoted to selfish ends. Our law makers are declared to be reeking with corruption or blinded by folly, ambition, greed and faithlessness are held up to the world as the chief characteristics of our officials. From this panegyric future we turn to the history of those who ruled in the earlier and what we call the better days of the Republic, and the contrast sinks us deep in the slough of despair. I am not prepared to say that much of the complaint against the politics, the corruption of the times, and the standard of our officials, is not just; but in the face of all that can be charged against the present, I regard as not the very best age this nation has ever known. The departing accusations made against our public servants are not the peculiar creation of the fifties in which we live, and the allegation of wide-spread demoralization in the body politic, was no more just expression of the honest sentiments of better citizens, made with the manliness that would point to retribution for such wrongs, would promptly give us a sound, practical civil service, and profligacy and dishonesty would end.

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Governor Jewell is devoting himself with might and main to learn French, and says he will talk French before he gets to St. Petersburg, "or bust." The New Orleans *Times* heartily hopes he will not "bust," but "preserve his integumentous integrity and be an ornament worthy of its name to the diplomatic service of his country." "Integumentous integrity" is good.

According to the latest report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, our foreign trade for the month ending February 28th, 1873, presents the following figures: Value of imports, $64,824,696; domestic exports, specie values, $54,830,696; foreign exports, $7,810,000. For the same month in 1872 the imports amounted to $52,911,647; domestic exports, $46,400,000; foreign exports, $1,761,000. For the eight months ending with February 28, 1873, the imports were valued at $434,291,063; domestic exports, $354,136,986; foreign exports, $17,780,900. The total values of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States February 28, 1873, was $66,093,522, as compared with $72,736,874 February 28, 1872. Allowing for the influence in the warehouse account, the imports exceeded the exports, domestic and foreign combined, for the eight months ended February 28, 1873, by $38,416,052, from us, and we how our children will judge the trials and triumphs of the last decade, we should be ashamed of our district of Columbia and of the instruments we have employed to discharge the sacred duties.

TRUSTED BUT FALLIBLE LEADERS.

Our agents came up from among us. We knew them before they were great, and remembered well their common and unmarked human defects. They are not greater than were men who had lived before them, but the nation has had none in all the past who could have written their names higher on the scroll of fame. We knew Lincoln as the uncouth Western campaigner and advocate; as a man of jest, untutored in the graces, and unschooled in statesmanship. We knew him in the heat and strife of the political contest which made him our President, and our passions and prejudices survived his achievements. If his friends, we were brought face to face with his imperfections, and perhaps complained that he was unequal to impossibilities. If his enemies, we antagonized his policy and magnified his errors. We saw him wrestle with the fiend of the place-man, with the ambitious warrior and with the disappointed statesman. We received his greatest act of emancipation as a part of the mere political policy of his time, and judged it by the light of prejudiced partisan convictions.

But how will those of the future judge him? When the deeds which attached to his public acts have passed into forgetfulness; when his infirmities shall have been buried in the tomb; and when his master monuments shall stand out in bold relief, made stainless by the mellowing touch of time, his name will be linked with devotion wherever liberty has worshipers. And it will be remembered by so of those who were his faithful co-laborers. It will be forgotten that they were at times weak, discordant, irresolute, and that when they had to confront problems the solution of which has no precedent in the world's history. It will not be conspicuous in the future records of those great events that the most learned and experienced member of his Cabinet would have accepted peace by any supportable compromise, that one of the ablest expounders of his constitutional advisers would have assented to peaceable disenfranchisement of a people in connection, few will ever know that our eminent Minister of War was one of those who was least hopeful of the preservation of the unity of the States, when armed secession made its first trial of strength with the administration. It will not be recorded how the surrender of Sumter was gravely discussed to postpone the presence of actual hostilities, and how the mid-summer madness of rebellion made weakness and discord give way to mighty harmony, by the first gun that sent its unprovoked messenger of death against the flag and country of the Union. It will not be remembered that cannon rust in the highest places, and that the struggle for the throne was watched with ominous and estranged eminent statesmen, even when the artillery of the enemy thundered within sound of the capital. It will not be declared how great captains toyed with armies and decimated them upon the deadly altar of ambition, and how blighted hopes of preferment made jangled strife and fruitless campaigns. Nor will the insidious treason that wounded the cause of free government in the home of its friends, blot the future pages of our history in the just proportions in which the living can and know it. It will be told that in the hour of greatest peril, the administration was criticised, as if the Constitution and laws expounded, with supreme ability and boldness, while the master struggles of the cowardly and faithless will be effaced with the passions of the times that created them. And it is best that these defects of greatness should slumber with mortality. Not only the heroes and rulers, but the philanthropists as well, of all nations and ages, have had to exemption from the frailties which are colossal when in actual view. That we have been no better than we have seen ourselves, does not prove that we are a degenerate people. On the contrary, it teaches how much of good and great achievement may be hoped for with all the imperfections we see about us. In our unexampled struggle, when faction, and corruption, and faithlessness had done their worst, a regenerated nationality, saved to perfected justice, liberty and law, was the rich fruits of the patriotic efforts of the people and their trusted but fallible leaders. There is the unefaceable record we have written for history, and it will be pointed to as the sublimest tribute the world has given to self-government. The many grievous errors and bitter jealousies of the conflict which weakened and endangered the cause; the venality that grew in hideous strength, while higher and holier cares give it safety; the incompetency that grasped place on the tidal wave of devotion to country, and the wide-spread political evils which still linger as sorrowful legacies around us, will in the fullness of time be healed and forgotten, and only the grand consummation will be memorable. This generous judgment of the virtue and intelligence of the people, that corrects the varying efforts and incompetence of political prostitution; that pardons the defects of those who are faithful in purpose, and without which the greatest deeds would go down to posterity scarred and deformed, is the glass through which all must read of the noblest triumphs of men.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1873.

The money market remains in the same quiet and easy state without a particle of change in rates, and this will probably continue until some movement is required to bring forward the crops, or to market the wool clip, or a more active business makes larger demands upon the banks.

The wants of business are now fully supplied by the banks, and it will be a question if the conservative spirit that is now apparent will not check speculation so far as to keep business within such limits that the supply for the coming season will be in better proportion to the demand than it was during the winter.

The experience of that time in paying large rates for money when the profits of business were very light, is not of a character to induce any expansion this year, and we may thus possibly avoid a stringency which has heretofore proved so detrimental.

—We would call the attention of banks and brokers to the advertisement of A. Harrington & John Preston, of Parker's City, cautioning all persons from purchasing notes of theirs drawn to the order of G. W. Lithgow, such notes having been obtained by fraud.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

| | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| 1862 | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| 1864 | 116 | 116¼ |
| 1865 | 117¾ | 118 |
| 1865, new | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 1867 | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 1868 | 120 | 120¼ |
| 10-40s | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| New series | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Gold | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Currency 6s | 114¾ | 114¾ |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 114¾ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 115¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 121¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 116¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 116¾ |
| United States 10-40s | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 118¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 120¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 119¾ |
| Currency Pacifics | 114¾ |

—The *World* says: "The gold market would probably have closed with the steady and dull feeling which prevailed in the morning but for the activity of people connected with the gold clique, who, having in vain tried many devices to bolster up the price of gold, are not above a little fiction. They cited the street with rumors: bankruptcy in Vienna, panic in Amsterdam, death of a leading railroad manager at home, serious changes impending at the Bank of England, a new gold pool with Bischoffsheim as the chief manager, sudden distrust of good sterling bills; and, to crown their audacious inventions, it was alleged that a foreign banking firm of high respectability had sold all the clique's gold for cash. Of these various stories, all tended to disturb the money market and raise the price of gold, not one was true. The whole effort seemed to be part of the plan for stopping the natural movement of gold, or reversing it. The panics recently occurred in bullion by, against the conditions of our foreign trade and the healthy state of domestic feeling as to the greenback dollar, have been very great; and, as the Treasury has nearly $26,000,000 gold to pay on July 1, or earlier, the people who have left, and shall for the yet more, may be expected to furnish stories of disaster from time to time.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

| June 24, 1873. | 10:00 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115⅜ | 115¼ |
| Canton | | | | | | |
| Western Union Tele'ph | 84½ | 84½ | 84¼ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84½ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 38¼ | 37¾ |
| Adams Express | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Wells Fargo Express | | | | | | |
| American Express | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| United States Express | | 71 | | 71 | | |
| New York Central | 101¾ | | | | | 101¾ |
| Erie | 62¾ | 62¾ | 63 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Michigan Central | | 97 | | 97 | | |
| Michigan Southern | 92½ | 92 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Illinois Central | | | | | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsb'gh | | 87 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| Chicago and R. W. | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Chicago and N. W. pref | | 84 | | 84 | | 84½ |
| Rock Island | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| St. Paul pref | 70½ | 71 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71 | 70½ |
| Wabash | | | | | | |
| Wabash pref | | | | 67 | | 67½ |
| Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Union Pacific | 23¾ | 23½ | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| Chicago and Alton | | | | | | |
| Boston, Hartford & Erie | | | | 108 | | |
| Harlem | | | | | | |
| New Jersey Central | 125 | | | 134½ | | |
| C., C. and I. | | 27 | 27¼ | 27¼ | | 27½ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | | 74½ | | 74½ | | 74½ |
| Atlantic Mail | | | | | | |

## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¼.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money in fair demand at 4 to 5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange firm and dull at 109¼@109¾ for sixty days, and 110¾@111⅛ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold firmer and rather more active at 115¼@115⅛, closing at the higher rate. The clique brokers took all offered at 115⅛. Loans had per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $72,000,000. Treasury disbursements $70,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. coup, '81 | 121½ | 5-20s '67 | 120¾ |
| 5-20s '62 | 115¾ | 5-20s '68 | 120¼ |
| 5-20s '64 | 116¼ | 10-40s | 113¼ |
| 5-20s '65 | 117¾ | Currency 6s | 114¾ |
| New 5-20s '65 | 119 | | |

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri 6s | 95¾ | Virginia, old | 44 |
| Tennessee, old | 79 | N. Carolina, old | 25 |
| Tennessee, new | 79 | N. Carolina, new | 15 |
| Virginia, new | 63¾ | | |

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks weak and lower in the early part of the day, but steadied by the appearance of support at the decline recovered. The chief fluctuations were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 95¾@96 and 96¾; Harlem, 125¾@124¾; Union Pacific, 24, 23¾, 24¼ and 24⅛; Pacific Mail between 37¼@37¾; Western Union, 85, 84¾ and 84¾; Erie, 64¼@63¾; Lake Shore 92¾@92½; Northwest common, 70¾@71; St. Paul, 36¾@36¾; Chicago, 67¾@68; St. Joseph, 35@35¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 30¾@30¾. Exports of breadstuffs for the week $5,728,915. The Erie Company sold to the German Banking Company one hundred thousand three days' sight exchange on London at 109¾. Illinois Central Railroad declared a dividend of five per cent., payable July 1st. The Rock Island Directors report a surplus on income account of $4,600,000, gross earnings of the year $6,657,656, and a surplus after the payments of expenses, dividends, interest on bonds and leases, of $871,683. The Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company elected the following Directors: Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Orlando Bailey, White Cloud, Kansas; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; E. E. Bushop, Bridgeport, Conn.; Wm. H. Coffin, New York; Uriel Crocker, Boston, Mass.; George S. Curtis, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Garrison, New York; Francis B. Hays, Boston, Mass.; Charles J. Morrill, Boston, Mass.; Andrew Pierce, Jr., New York; Joseph Seligman, New York; Andrew V. Stout, New York. The Pacific Mail Directors had another meeting to-day, but no positive action was taken on the bond question, owing to the absence of the counsel of the company. The Directors meet again on Thursday next.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 90 | St. Paul preferred | 72¾ |
| W. U. Tel. Co | 84½ | Toledo & Wabash | 67¾ |
| Quicksilver | 26 | Do preferred | 84 |
| Adams Express | 94½ | Fort Wayne | 95 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 81½ | Terre Haute | 15 |
| American Ex. Co | 64 | Do preferred | 25 |
| U. S. Express Co | 72 | Chicago & Alton | 108 |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 134½ |
| N. Y. Central | 101½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 38 |
| Erie | 63¾ | Ohio, Col. & Cin | 24½ |
| Do preferred | 72 | Buring'n & Quincy | 104 |
| Hudson | 134½ | Lake Shore | 92½ |
| Do preferred | 130 | Panama | 150 |
| Michigan Central | 96 | Illinois Central | 109½ |
| Ft. W. & C | 87½ | Union Pacific | 24 |
| Northwest common | 72½ | Central Pacific | 102 |
| Do preferred | 84 | Union Trust | 56½ |
| Rock Island | 108½ | Del. & Lack | 96¼ |
| New Jersey Central | 125 | Western Union | 84¾ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | Bankers' Bills | 109¾ |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 24, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1 19; No 3 $1 oeal 08¾. Corn steady; 32c for regular; 33¾c for strictly fresh. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 37¾c for No 2. Rye firm; No 1 steady. No 1, 82@60c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; $14 25 asked for July. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c; short clear 8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales at 89c; closed easier at 88½c bout bid.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton a shade better; middling 21c. Flour in better inquiry; superfine western and State $4 90@5 25; common to good $5 30@6 40; good to choice $6 45@7 15. Rye flour dull and lower at $5 00@5 40. Whisky a shade easier at 90c. Wheat in moderate request and unchanged; inferior winter red western $1 55; amber Michigan $1 70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn active and firm; white western 70c. Oats more active and firmer; new mixed western 43@45c; white western 48@49c. Eggs dull. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar and molasses dull. Petroleum firmer; crude 9 7-16c; refined 18¾c. Provisions—Pork more active; new mess $15 50. Cut meats unchanged. Lard weaker; steam 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 34 cars reported to arrive, 261 head; total for the week 6,188 head. Market moderately active at last week's prices. Heavy cattle are in light stock and a shade weaker. There was a heavy run of light Texans which are slow sale; fat Texans being in good demand at prices. The stock is much inferior to that of last week, and but few prime cattle in the yards. About 1,250 head disposed of. Sales of 620 Illinois steers, 1,050 at 3 50@3 85; 43 at 3 75; 11 Illinois cows, 1,103 at 3 50; 53 Missouri steers, 1,241 at 3 90@4 25; 26 at 4 00; 21 Missouri cows, 937 lbs, $4 50; 31 fat Texas steers, 1,251 lbs, $4 90; 24 Iowa steers, 1,135at,1,253 lbs, $5 30@5 60; 180 Illinois steers, 1,019at,1,447 lbs, $5 50@5 80; 36 Illinois heifers, 919at,1,144 lbs, $5 20@5 37½. Sheep—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head; total for the week 8,300 head. Market opened dull and heavy at ¼c off from last week's closing prices. Sales of 80 Canada lambs, 58 lbs, $6; 58 state lambs, 60 lbs, $6; 340 Ohio clipped sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at $6; 840 Ohio clipped sheep, averaging 74@76 lbs, at $4 50@5; 180 Michigan clipped, averaging 84 lbs, at $4 50; 91 Indiana clipped sheep, averaging 92 lbs, at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,100 head; total for the week 12,700 head. Market dull and 10 at $4 @ 5 cts. Most of the arrivals are through commission, and little doing.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour dull at $6 50@7 00. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1 26. Corn quiet at 43@45c. Oats quiet at 36@37c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 64c. Corn active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 33c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, 60c.

### Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Cotton steady and not much doing. Hay steady at $19@20. Provisions steady. Mess pork $17 37½. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 9¼c. Hams—Plain 13c; sugar cured 13¾@14c. Lard—Tierce 8¼@8½c; keg 9¾@10c; good 8¾c. Whisky unchanged.

### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; amber $1 60. Corn firm at 62@62½c. Oats firmer; white 44c. Rye steady at 70@70c. Mess pork $17. Others nominally unchanged. Western butter 20@22.c Whisky 94c; stock light.

### Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; red $1 25@1 30; Tennessee $1 30@1 35. Corn dull at 35@37c. Oats dull at 32@34c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard 8¾@9c.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Cattle—Receipts 2,487 head; market dull; sales of fair to good to extra native steers $5 10@6 00; shipments 2,722 head. Hogs—Receipts 11,600 head; market dull and prices lower; $4 00@4 50 for good to choice; shipments 7,611 head.

### Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 16¾@16¾c. Flour dull at $4 25@5 50. Corn steady at 56@56c. Mess pork steady at $17 00@17 12½. Lard—Tierce 9@9¼c. Bacon steady at 7¾@9@9¾c.

### Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat dull; No 1 red nominally $1 50; No 2 do $1 40. Corn dull at 45@46c. Oats steady; No 1 State and western 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull at $5 75@6 50. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28¾; No 2 do $1 21¾. Oats—Demand active and prices advanced; No 2 37c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 64c. Corn active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 33c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, 60c.

### Louisville Market.

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### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; amber $1 60. Corn firm at 62@62½c. Oats firmer; white 44c. Rye steady at 70@70c. Mess pork $17. Others nominally unchanged. Western butter 20@22.c Whisky 94c; stock light.

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## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 24, 1873.

River three feet ten inches and rising. Departed Mallie Ragon, for Parkersburg, five p. m. Rained heavily at intervals to-day; raining this evening.

M.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 24.—River rising with six feet on Harpeth Shoals.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Arrived—Red Wing, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Beaver, Illinois river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; St. Like, Missouri river. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Mitchell, St. Paul; Colorado, Vicksburg; Carroll, New Orleans; Illinois, Peoria; Lewis, Missouri river. River stationary. Clear and very warm; mercury ranging from 93 to 96.

**For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page**

## RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. | |
| Elector | H. R. Abrams | Geneva. | |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizaeth. | |
| Geneva | Phillips | Geneva. | |
| Exchange | Shuman | Cincinnati. | |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elector | H. R. Abrams | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizaeth. |
| Geneva | Phillips | Geneva. |
| West Virginia | Donaldson | Geneva. |

MONONGAHELA—Two feet eight inches and rising.

**Boats Departing this Day.**

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail packets, S A. M. and 5 P. M.

CINCINNATI.....Exchange.....Shuman, 10 A. M.

THE MARKS last evening indicated two feet eight inches and rising slowly. We had steady rains on Monday night and showers yesterday morning.

WHARFAGE tax has been abolished at Davenport.

COTTON is shipped from Shreveport to New Orleans at $1 per bale, and Cairo passage is $20.

SHREVEPORT has received 74,000 bales of cotton so far this season, and has 4,244 bales of it still on hand.

COAL to steamers at Memphis was reduced Thursday to Pittsburgh 60c per box; Big Muddy 50c; and Shotwell 45c.

CAPT. V. S. Brown, of the canal boat Waterloo, died a few days ago on the Illinois, above Naples. His disease was cholera morbus.

The Southern Claims Commission has awarded Captain John W. Forbes, of Memphis, $17,000 for cotton taken from his plantation during the war.

The steamer Gussie Gordon, owned and built in Burlington, has been sold to parties building a bridge across the river at Louisiana, Mo.

THE following is going the rounds: When a shipper at St. Louis asks for rates, now, the agent's reply is: "Pull up your bill of lading at any price you please."

BUSINESS on the Arkansas has completely vanished. The Clarksville went into Little Rock last Monday from Fort Smith, with five bales cotton and a dozen passengers.

THE raft steward of J. G. Chapman had a hole knocked in her hull at the Burlington bridge last Monday, and was towed to Le Claire by the D. A. McDonald for repairs.

BROWN & JONES's new tug Mignonnette, purchased at the government sale at Mound City, will be ready for business by the first of July. Her repairs, painting and alterations amounted to $12,000.

CARROLL & GREEN'S wharfboat at Vicksburg is soon to be lighted with gas for the special benefit of the river editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, who wears leather specs on account of a malady he has of seeing too much.

THE John Kyle, which left New Orleans for St. Louis Saturday, advertised the following as her rates for cabin passage: To St. Paul, $35; to St. Louis, $20; to Cairo, 16; to Memphis, $12; to Vicksburg, $8.

IT is said the Natchez, Robt. E. Lee and Frank Pargoud made big money in their respective trades last season. The Belle Lee done well, but nothing like the former ones; it is said she will run between Chicot and New Orleans next season.

THE John Howard, now laid up at Memphis, made eleven trips during the past season between New Orleans and the Arkansas river. She has capacity for 2 800 bales, and will probably next season, during low water, ply between New Orleans and Memphis.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says that he 2,700 barrels of flour, which the H. C. Yeager has on board for St. Louis, was shipped by St. Louis firm to New Orleans for the government, but was rejected because it was too coarse, and sent back to Mount City to be re-bolted.

TWENTY-EIGHT million dollars have been expended in deepening and otherwise improving the river Clyde, Glasgow, by the Trustees of the River Clyde Navigation Company. The work is still vigorously continued with six powerful machines, dredging over one million tons every year.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, leaves her departure this day at 5 P. M. for Cincinnati and way points. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Our good friend, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, has charge of the office.

MESSRS ED. BALDWIN AND WM. BLAIR are on the lookout for a capacious stern wheel boat, which they will purchase and run in the interest of the Missouri river between St. Joseph and Peru, now attended to by the steamer Mountaineer. The parties named are well known in this city and vicinity.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater arrive and depart on time, notwithstanding the low water. Their commodious cabins are in charge of careful and attentive officers. Their hours of departure are 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE Nashville *Union and American* of Saturday says: W. M. Harvel, Clock Runion, whose attack with cholera on the steamer Rob Hughes we noticed in our former issue, died yesterday morning after great suffering. He was one of the best mates on the river. All the boats in port had their flags at half mast yesterday in memory of the departed.

A NEW ORLEANS letter says: The passenger travel from the North to the South has subsided, and now, vice versa, the travel from the South to the North has set in in earnest, and the upward-bound boats are well crowded with all classes of people, from the laborer driven out for the want of labor to the merchant whose purse has grown plethoric during the halcyon days of winter.

ON the 16th of June, 1673, Father Marquette, a Missionary among the Indians of Lake Superior, in company with Joliet, a trader, attended by five other Frenchmen and two Indians, left Green Bay for the Southwest. They ascended the Fox River in canoes to the dividing ridge between it and the Wisconsin. Carrying their light canoes on their shoulders across the "divide," they launched them upon the Wisconsin. At last Marquette and Joliet returned to Green Bay. The heroic priest and merchant descended the newly discovered river, and on the 17th of June, 1673, they glided out of the Wisconsin upon the bosom of the Upper Mississippi, with a joy, says the discoverer, "that I cannot express."

SUNDAY'S St. Louis *Times* on the situation: Business continues very dull for the time of year. The St. Paul boats are going out full of people and picking up large numbers of them there. The Keokuk packet La Crosse passed Rock Island Friday en route up with one hundred and thirty passengers. The total receipts of produce reported by manifest to the Exchange yesterday was less than 400 tons. Rates to New Orleans unchanged—25c for flour and 12½c for pound freight being the ruling figures.

The Port Gibson was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal for a balance due the Merchants, Arkansas and White River Packet Company on the purchase of the steamer. It will be bonded out.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 20th says: A mutual admiration and harmonic society is to be formed soon by a number of levee clerks of this port who can't raise the wherewith to get away from their arduous labors during fytime. They are to admire themselves in (beer) glasses, and serenade their fines in the city. A portion of the club was out late night before last, with a three-horse carriage, a tin pail and a spoon, and a blind horse and a jewsharp. Not content with making night hideous in the suburban portion of the city, they serenaded the fire department, the Adam street station house and other public places. They should apply at once for admission into the "Ballyhoo" nine, and exercise their muscles as well as their discord a little more harmonious.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.**

Lindsay & Co, 6 cars hides; Myers, Shorb & Co, 1 do; Ellis, B. Fahnestock, 1 bx paints; M McGill ugh, 1 bbl whisky; Jas. A. McCandless, 1 do; Graff, B & Co, 1 do; Jacob Painter & Co, 1 do; Jos. Horne & Co, 1 do; Jos. Home

## CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

**Letters Held for Postage.**

PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1873.

| | Cents |
|---|---|
| Elisler Miss Della, Cincinnati, O | 3 |
| Levi & Levis, New York | 3 |
| Turner Howard, Philadelphia, Pa | 3 |

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

**Outward Bound.**

The following are among the passengers who sailed from New York by the "Victoria" on Saturday last: Mr. Wm. Semple and wife, Allegheny; Mr. Robert Swan and wife, Allegheny; Mr. Benj. Jones and wife, Pittsburgh; Mr. Augustus Vick, Mr. C. A. McClelland and Mr. H. C. Bicknell, all of Pittsburgh.

**Masonic Hall.**

McEvoy's New Hibernicon still attracts large audiences, who are charmed with the paintings and delighted with the incidental songs, dances and acting. This exhibition will remain no longer than Saturday and those who have not enjoyed it will do well to drop in and do so.

**The Columbia Boat Club.**

Of late the manly sport of boating seems to have grown unpopular in and about Pittsburgh. The causes for the conspicuous decline in the interest once manifested in this direction are well known, and we are glad to say that a praiseworthy effort is making to revive something of the old-time aquatic enthusiasm.

The principal agent in the present movement is the Columbia Boat Club, and its members some seventy-five of the best boatmen in Allegheny and this city, all of whom are determined to make a new departure in the matter which we are now considering. The club boat lies in the Allegheny river above the Hand street bridge, and is nightly the resort of many of the members, who may be seen in their "shells" practicing up and down the river, and perfecting themselves for any contest to which they may be called. Four of the Columbia boats will be gone to toronto to participate in the grand regatta there on Saturday of this week.

In order to stimulate public interest in boating, the Columbia Club have arranged for a regatta here on the last Saturday in August. The old plan of awarding money prizes has been abolished, as being conducive to unfairness and trickery, and hereafter gold medals will reward the successful oarsmen. At the August regatta nine medals will be offered, and the races will be as follows: 1st class single scull; 2d class single scull; 3d class single scull; 1st class double scull; 1st class four-oared scull. The course will be from the Allegheny Suspension bridge to the Mechanics street bridge and return, a distance of two miles.

The Columbia Club deserves the countenance of all who are proud of Pittsburgh's former boating glory and who desire to see it fully restored. President Kennedy is uniting in his part of the work, giving much of his personal attention to the success of the club. A grand excursion to Moonlight Grove has been arranged for the 4th of July, which will no doubt prove pleasant, and, we hope, profitable.

**Appeals From City Assessments.**

The following business was disposed of last night by the Committee on Appeals from City assessments. The members present were Messrs. Boyce, Galvin, McCarg and McMichael.

John M. Hoch, Sixth ward; action reconsidered, and valuation fixed at $9,000.

D. W. C. Bidwell, Twentieth ward; assessment $24,710; valuation $25,486. Not acted upon.

C. Donahue, Twentieth ward; assessment $2,200; valuation $1,800. Dismissed.

Same, (J. McCleary, Third ward; assessment $289,300; valuation $232,800. Reduction of $16,000 allowed.

Same, First ward; assessment, $90,000; valuation $66,000. Dismissed.

R. Donaldson, Ninth ward; assessment $27,700 valuation $19,400. Reduction allowed.

Same, Seventh ward; assessment, $12,750; valuation $8,110. Held over.

A. B. Shaw, Twenty-third ward; Assessment $61,600; valuation $51,000. Dismissed.

F. D. Gerst, Sixth ward; assessment $4,300; valuation $2,560. Reduction of $800 allowed.

James Irwin, Seventeenth ward; assessment $75,465; valuation $60,000. Dismissed.

T. J. Bigham, Thirty-second ward; assessment $158,000; valuation $100,000. Dismissed.

R. Wightman, Ninth ward; assessment $141,250; valuation $97,250. Dismissed.

John Evans, Sixth ward; assessment $4,500; valuation $3,500. Allowed.

C. Beeser, Seventh ward; assessment $1,260; valuation $10,400. Reduction of $1,500 made.

W. A. Gwynne, Eleventh ward; assessment $1,400; valuation $1,200. Reduction of $2,500 made.

Henrici heirs, Twelfth ward; assessment $9,930; valuation $8,236. Allowed.

E. W. Knight, Seventh ward; assessment $17,700; valuation $12,000. Dismissed.

C. A. Bovey, Eleventh ward; assessment $4,200; valuation $300. Fixed at $850.

Mrs. Hogan, Seventh ward; assessment $8,700; valuation $6,900. Allowed.

W. Magee, Sixteenth ward; assessment $7,300; valuation $4,000. Allowed.

Thos. Barker, Twenty-seventh ward; assessment $2,150; valuation $2,500. Allowed.

E. Davison, Sixteenth ward; assessment $9,000; valuation $4,500. Dismissed.

John King, Twentieth ward; assessment $105,500; valuation $96,600. Allowed.

S. P. Harrison, Twelfth ward; assessment $33,100; valuation $29,140. Referred to Assessor.

J. Ingram, Fifth ward; assessment $5,050; valuation $4,000. Dismissed.

W. W. Barcus, Twentieth ward; assessment $5,000; valuation $2,800. Allowed.

W. Longkamp, Fourth ward; assessment $10,600; valuation $9,000. Dismissed.

P. McQuiller, Eighth ward; assessment $2,000; valuation $1,200. Allowed.

M. McCullough, Seventeenth ward; assessment $50,000; valuation $30,000. Dismissed.

A. C. McLaughlin, Twenty second ward; assessment $10,000; valuation $6,250. Dismissed.

Mrs. McCarley, Seventh ward; assessment $4,280; valuation $3,850. Allowed.

M. Hornbaker, Eleventh ward; assessment $2,500; valuation $3,000. Allowed.

H. Lloyd, Thirteenth ward; assessment $160,000; valuation $5,000 per acre. Fixed at $6,000 per acre.

W. C. Moreland, Thos. Litell heirs, average fixed at $6,000 per acre.

Dickham, Twentieth ward; assessment $8,000; valuation $578. Dismissed.

S. A. Long, Thirty-first ward; assessment $4,800; valuation $6,000. Dismissed.

M. Zirhurst, Thirty-first ward; assessment $1,000; valuation $1,400. Dismissed.

H. Smith, Seventh ward; assessment $12,200; valuation $10,000. Dismissed.

S. Brown, Twenty-first ward; assessment $2,400; valuation $2,600. Granted.

A. A. Munson, Twenty-first ward; assessment $4,300; valuation $3,000. Reduction of $1,200 made.

## A LITERARY RE-UNION BANQUET

**St. George's Fourth Anniversary.**

The St. George Literary Association gave a banquet in Eintracht Hall, Penn avenue and Butler streets, upon the occasion of their fourth anniversary and re-union, on the 23d inst. Great credit is due the managers for discarding the most enjoyable and unique affair of the season. The youth, beauty and fashion of Lawrenceville thronged the hall. After an eloquent address by the Chairman, Mr. A Frowenheim, the guests proceeded to enjoy the feast.

The following toasts were proposed by the Chairman; the responses in most instances being made in witty and telling style:

"Our Guests," responded to by C. O. Schmidt.

"America," responded to by W. A. Heyl.

"Pennsylvania," responded to by M. Harmon.

"The Ladies," responded to by J. G. Rinne.

"Spirit of the Age," responded to by W. Scharf.

"President of the United States," responded to by Wm. A. Hoovester.

"The Press," responded to by J. B. Hunzel.

"The Boy and Girl of the Period," responded to by P. Kounty.

"To the Success and Enterprise of the St. George Literary Association," by Mozier.

"Our Fair Guests," by Miss Kloman.

"Our Society," by Miss Snyder.

At the conclusion of the banquet the floor was cleared and an *ala potrida* of song, dance, music and recitation was given.

The performances of the Parlor Orchestra, Prof. Schain, leader, evinced much taste and culture. A song by Mrs. Limpert, and a duet by Misses Kloman and Snyder, were specially noteworthy. A comic song and dance by Frank Kounzz, was deservedly encored. At a late hour the guests dispersed. The enterprise of the managers marked it as the St. George ranks it as our leading literary organization.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

In the matter of John Martin, bankrupt, a petition for discharge was presented and the usual order was made for a final hearing, and second and third meeting on September 15, 1873.

In the matter of Paul W. Garfield, bankrupt, on petition for an injunction, and on motion of solicitor for the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, an order was made for a hearing upon the same, and in the meantime restraining all proceedings for the 8th prox.

A similar order was made in the matter of Nelson L. Willard, debtor.

In the cases of Weller & Ellis vs. Albert Stehle, and Joseph H. Borland et al., of Pittsburgh, Va., B. Murphy, of Brownsville, petitions were presented and orders to show cause granted, and made returnable on the 30 and 1st of July.

Fisher, Sutphin & Co., of Scranton, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against Messrs. Herbine, Baum & Co., of Luzerne county. The usual order was made.

The same firm filed a petition in bankruptcy against W. L. Hervey, of the same county. The usual order was made.

In the case of the United States vs. the rectifying establishment of Michael Boahm, on motion of the United States Attorney an attachment and monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the first Monday of August next.

In the case of Archy Stewart et al. against the steamboat Oil Valley, on motion of W. S. Miller, Esq., Proctor, Thos. J. Sheridan was allowed to file an intervening libel.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.**

In the case of John Rottinger, A. Stehle, and Mr. Speelman, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of Hiram Edmundson, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

A *nol pros.* was allowed in the case of Mathew Hlan, indicted for malicious mischief. Also, in the case of John F. Jones, charged with secreting goods with fraudulent intent.

Domenec Medico was tried on an indictment charging him with disposing of his property with intent to cheat his creditors. A. F. Jaffa for prosecuting attorney. The jury is out.

William Reisenger, a youth, was placed on trial for the larceny of a box of tobacco consigned to Watt, Lang & Co., from the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, Officer Thomas Sheridan, the detector. It was shown that the young man was of unsound mind and judged incapable of knowing right and wrong, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

**Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.**

In this Court, Mr. George W. Bowman, recently appointed County Engineer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Chapman, presented his bond with two sureties in the sum of $10,000. The bond was approved and the Engineer and his Deputy, James Hilands, sworn in. They have now entered upon the discharge of their duties. Mr. Hilands, the Deputy, is a nephew to Alex. Hilands, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

No other business of public importance was transacted in this Court.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE is much bad blood in *circulation* at present, principally among the little ones.

THE Police Commissioners will meet in special session this evening, to consider the telegraph question.

THE number of applicants for admission to the High School is three hundred, exactly the same as last year.

CHIEF OF POLICE IRWIN warns the boys against the use of fire-crackers and fire arms on the Fourth of July.

MAYOR CALLOW has committed for trial Wright and Reddin, whose troubles have been heretofore mentioned.

THERE has been no case of cholera in Pittsburgh or Allegheny for several days, and everybody will keep clean and happy there will be none.

MRS. BAILEY, of Allegheny, was prostrated by the heat on Monday, and her recovery is doubtful. Every precaution should be taken against sunstroke.

A BOY fourteen years of age, named Frank gordon, yesterday caught his hand under a running belt at the Eagle Planing Mill, Allegheny. Dr. Sutton dressed the amputation which will not be necessary.

THE school children of Pittsburgh are invited to join in the children's picnic and jubilee, in the Allegheny park on Saturday. The programme is extensive and ample is allowed on this question, the invitation will be accepted.

NEELY BURNS, after a sojourn of four years in the Penitentiary, was released a fortnight ago, and last night brought up in the lock up, charged with disorderly conduct. Neely refused to be searched before retiring for the night, but the Captain and three officers succeeded in investigating his capacious pockets. Twenty-nine cents was all that was found, and it is supposed that Neely's resistance arose from a desire to conceal the depleted state of his wallet.

## JUBILEE OF FREEDOM.

### Commemoration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

### Procession of Colored Citizens.

### Speeches and Resolutions at Friendship Grove.

Yesterday, June 24th, having been set apart by the colored people of Allegheny county, as a Jubilee day in commemoration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—the charter of freedom to the colored men of the United States—it was duly celebrated by a procession through the principal streets of both cities; by a grand reunion and mass meeting at Friendship Grove, and also by a picnic at McFarland's Grove—the latter having been gotten up mainly by the young men, and conducted apart from the main demonstration.

**The Procession.**

The arrangement was to have a parade in the forenoon—the procession to form in Allegheny, and move precisely at ten o'clock. The rain, however, delayed the procession, and instead of getting out to the grove at noon, as was expected, it did not reach there until after one o'clock. The display, notwithstanding the rain and mud, was very creditable. The column moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Alfred Taylor.

Aids to the Marshal, mounted, and wearing Blue Silk Sashes.

Keystone Cornet Band.

Carriages containing Committee of Arrangements and Orators of the Day.

Allegheny Division—George H. Shorter, Chief Marshal, and mounted aids.

Junior Cornet Band.

Sewickley Delegation in wagons. Wagon filled with young ladies with banner bearing the motto, "Fifteenth Amendment.

We pray for the elevation of our race."

Long line of carriages, buggies and wagons.

Pittsburgh Division—D. Lucas, Chief Marshal, and mounted aids.

First National Brass Band in Wagon.

Mounted Delegation.

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, filled with Men, Women and Children.

**At the Grove.**

The usual preparations had been made at the Grove for having a jolly good time. Refreshment stands had been erected at various points, all well supplied with eatables. Soft drinks were abundant, such as soda water, lemonades, &c., but the sale of "heavy" as the correspondent says; but the attendance was very large, and all seemed to enjoy themselves well. After an hour or two had been spent in amusements, promenading, eating, drinking and picnicing, the Keystone Band was ordered to the stand, and proceeded to play for a dance. Such a gather the people together *en masse* to hear the orator of the day, and other speakers, who had been announced.

**The Meeting.**

The meeting was organized by the announcement of the following named officers, selected by the Committee of Arrangements.

President—Rev. John Wesley Terry.

Vice Presidents, Wm. Speed, Wm. Bell, Daniel Jackson, Peter Brennan, John E. Washington, Rev. Jno. Peck, Father Frank Wheitz, John Turfley, G. W. Bundy, Owen Barrett, Matthew Jones, Jeremiah Daugherty, James Owens, Manuel Harris, Moses Howard, Samuel Delany, Market Street, Ellis Hunter, Joseph Mahoney, Nathaniel Smith, Father Zachary Dade, Nelson Beal, Wm. Bell, Wesley Johnson, Lewis Beal, Oliver Adams, George Massey.

Secretaries—John Peterson, Murray Bar, Wm. Kerr, W. Smith, W. Fox, Charles Prazier.

The meeting was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. H. Brown.

The President, on taking the chair, requested the assemblage to preserve order and decorum during the speeches. The wish was indeed a day of jubilee—a day set apart to celebrate an event which brought liberty not only to the souls of men, but to the bodies of millions of their race.

THE ORATION.

The President then introduced the orator of the day, Mr. Jacob C. Brown, who spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President, friends and fellow-citizens: By the entire emancipation of the citizens of Allegheny county, I am before you as the orator of the day; and while I shall attempt to perform the duty, I hope to have the respectful attention. Fellow-citizens, a cheerful acknowledgment of our dependence upon God, and our obligations to the friends of humanity are at all times the imperative duty of a Christian and patriotic people. Particularly at a time like the present, when our common Father has crowned us with His goodness, and the American people, with the fairest fruits of freedom's unfolded benevolence, the call for gratitude becomes loud and lasting, and the response should therefore be sincere, ardent and universal.

In compliance with the official injunction of this day, we meet, irrespective of color and nationality, and I would be glad to say of party, to congratulate each other, to mingle appropriate songs, and to present our fervent prayers to the great Ruler of the universe. His manifold blessings are sadly scattered by the reflection that the victories of freedom are not yet complete. There is a dark spot in the continent of America—in the Island of Cuba—the slave still clanks his heavy chains and hopes the time is back beneath the tyrant's yoke. Pledged by the sacred bonds of kindred blood and of a common humanity, to devote our best efforts for the establishment of freedom over the world, we extend our warmest sympathies to the human patriots who are fighting to redeem that fairest gem of the Antilles from human bondage. We also pledge what little help we can give to the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society of the United States, which is sending means to assist that noble army of insurgents in securing the recognition of their independence from the government of Spain.

Resolved, second, That the rights of the freemen are inseparable from the condition of freedom. Therefore, being free and invested with that proud talisman of Liberty—the ballot—which will enable us to maintain our rights, we here declare that we wish to possess and exercise as prudent lawabiding citizens, all the privileges enjoyed by any other citizens of the United States. We further declare our earnest hope that the native women and men of this country, who are seeking to lift up their sisters to a higher place of womanhood by giving them a greater share in the activities and responsibilities of life, by means of the ballot, may succeed in overcoming the unjust prejudice which would be a wretched commentary upon our liberty-loving people. If we are free from a fetid and "gave us this good land" as an inheritance forever. The South was our Pharaoh, who would not let us go. Our many years of tyranny and oppression were our forty years in the wilderness. But our Abraham Lincoln was the Moses to guide us through the Red Sea of troubled waters; yes, and he was the Joshua, too, to lead us into the good land of promise. He made the sun to stand still upon Southern oppression; he led the serried legions our Northern country, and black men, too, with arms on their buttons, marching by the tombstone of John C. Calhoun, timing their foot steps by the tune of "Old John Brown." They dashed through treason and rebellion and uprooted slavery. [Applause.]

These fields so frequently crowned with golden harvest, were once covered with the very men who were enslaved. Among the many battle plain where bayonet, sword and canon all dashed in the full light of noonday and the valor of servants displayed and quailed before the raging carnage. [Applause.]

Long and fearful have been the struggles to bring about the results which we celebrate to-day. For almost a century the conflict has been raging between truth and error, between freedom and slavery, between light and darkness, between the enemies of a free government on the one hand and its friends on the other, and although the ground over which the battles of freedom have been fought are dotted over with the graves of some of the noblest men the world ever saw, yet the nation has been richly repaid for all it has lost in blood and treasures.

By the ratification of the Thirteenth amendment, guaranteeing equal rights to all men, and finally the Fifteenth amendment, investing every American citizen with the shield of a thoroughly republican government, which is the struggle begun by our fathers, and crowned with success the adornment of free government. The ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, which we have met to celebrate, is an event in the history of the government of priceless value, and in the eloquent language of the President, constitutes the grandest civil triumph since the foundation—an event which ends forever that all-absorbing question which has been discussed with so much acrimony.

A million and a half of human beings resurrected from the grave of American slavery by the thunders of war; and representing three millions more—mothers, wives, sisters and children—now walk boldly to the ballot box and demand, unchallenged, the proudest right of a freeman. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Prof. Neale, chairman of the committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following report:

Whereas, Here, in the midst of this vast Assemblage, representing the most diversified race, who have come forth under the blue canopy of Heaven to commemorate those imperishable events in our history which have secured to us the attributes of slavery and invested us with the sacred rights of citizens, it is eminently right and proper that a few brief resolutions should emanate from this jubilee meeting, embodying the sentiments as to freedom, as to the rights of freemen, as to labor, and as to our obligations to God, to our race, and to humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, first, That while engaged this day in offering our memorial tributes before the shrine of liberty, and paying the humble oblation of sincere thanksgiving to the God of our fathers for the immaculate question of the fifteenth amendt are sadened by the reflection that the victories of freedom are not yet complete. There is a dark spot in the continent of America—in the Island of Cuba—the slave still clanks his heavy chains and hopes the time is back beneath the tyrant's yoke. Pledged by the sacred bonds of kindred blood and of a common humanity, to devote our best efforts for the establishment of freedom over the world, we extend our warmest sympathies to the human patriots who are fighting to redeem that fairest gem of the Antilles from human bondage. We also pledge what little help we can give to the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society of the United States, which is sending means to assist that noble army of insurgents in securing the recognition of their independence from the government of Spain.

This is truly a high and honorable age. It is an age when the love of country, the love of American patriot and Christian swells high in holy rapture over the glories of his matchless birth-right; and the voice of the land is lifted up to God in grateful anthems as the only proper oblation in return for our liberty, civilization and Christianity. We rejoice that the time has come when the women and men of this country, who are seeking to lift up their sisters to a higher place of womanhood by giving them a greater share in the activities and responsibilities of life, by means of the ballot, may succeed in overcoming the unjust prejudice which would be a wretched commentary upon our liberty-loving people. If we are free from a fetid and "gave us this good land" as an inheritance forever. The South was our Pharaoh, who would not let us go. Our many years of tyranny and oppression were our forty years in the wilderness. But our Abraham Lincoln was the Moses to guide us through the Red Sea of troubled waters; yes, and he was the Joshua, too, to lead us into the good land of promise. He made the sun to stand still upon Southern oppression; he led the serried legions our Northern country, and black men, too, with arms on their buttons, marching by the tombstone of John C. Calhoun, timing their foot steps by the tune of "Old John Brown." They dashed through treason and rebellion and uprooted slavery. [Applause.]

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## THE DEMOCRACY.

### A High Old Time.

### The Unterrified on a Rampage.

### Lively Scenes in the Convention—Bitterness Among the Faithful—A Fight and Threatened Break-Up—Hutchinson Delegates to the State Convention—Delegates Leave in Disgust.

The Democratic Convention, called to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Wilkesbarre, and to nominate a county ticket if deemed expedient, assembled yesterday in the Common Pleas Court room, No. 1. The Convention was the liveliest, most exciting, and indeed the most boisterous and really disgraceful ever held in the county. Democratic conventions are generally warm and exciting affairs, but this one capped all that have preceded it for disorder and unruliness.

Immediately upon the opening of the proceedings it was evident that the real fight would be on the election of delegates to the State convention, the whole interest centering there and no one, except perhaps anxious candidates, caring anything what ever about the county ticket or whether there would be one nominated or not. The delegates were closely divided between Daniel O'Barr and Frank M. Hutchinson, who are aspirants for the nomination for State Treasurer, and all the wire pulling and political tactics that could be were resorted to to farther the interests of these.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

The Convention was called to order by W. D. Moore, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, who announced that the first business in order would be the appointment of temporary secretaries.

The following were unanimously elected: M. F. Slattery, T. J. O'Leary, J. P. Slaughters, James F. Gilden, James Coyle, John A. Weaver, W. S. Reno, Joseph A. O'Neill.

On the call of the roll contests were announced in the Seventh Legislative District, in the 1st precinct of the Third ward, Allegheny, and Harrison township.

During the progress of the call it was found that bogus representatives were on hand, and in the case of a number of districts not reported substitutes were allowed for those not able to attend.

A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five on contested seats.

Mr. Murray raised the point of order that the Convention was not competent to make such an appointment before there was a permanent organization.

The Chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Stuart said the men who had no right to vote should not be allowed to participate in the temporary organization.

Mr. Murray said the first business was permanent organization.

Mr. Stuart raised the point of order that the temporary chairman was not the chairman of the Convention, and had not the appointing power.

Mr. Barr—I move that we proceed in due way to the election of permanent officers.

The chair stated the point of order of Mr. Stuart, that the temporary chairman had no appointing power, and proceeded to state the question, giving the names of those declaring in favor of Mr. Murray.

Mr. Murray—I call the Chairman to order.

Mr. Moore—Take your seat, sir; what right have you to call me to order? I am addressing this Convention, and I have a right to be heard. I have not raised the ruling of the Chair is made for that reason, and it is for you to say whether it is correct or incorrect.

The question was then put, and the "yeas" seated on the top of their voices, the "nays" trying their best to beat them. The Chair was unable to decide, and after a good deal of wrangling a division was called for, and the Chair decided the "yeas" had it.

Voting by Division," "Division."

The Chair—Let those who are in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair rise and stand to the right, and those opposed to the decision to go to the left.

A DISCREPANCY IN THE COUNT.

This method of settling the trouble did not appear to suit, and it was impossible to estimate what effect the manner of voting would have upon the result. Opposite sides of the Court room may have had. The "yeas and nays" were vociferously called for.

The Secretaries commenced the call of the roll, and at the outset a row arose on the question whether a party should vote for his colleague in case of said colleague being absent. Proxy voting was finally declared admissable.

One ward was called, and Mr. Murray said: He votes yea, and Mr. Moore, no. He votes one way, then Colonel McKelvey punches him and he votes another way.

The Chair—This has got to be stopped. Mr. Murray, do not disturb the gentleman.

When the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was called, a man voted, and Mr. Murray tried to rule the man out, and a general row ensued.

A Voice—What's the matter?

The Chair—The man has already voted two votes, and Mr. Murray decides he has no right to vote. [Laughter.]

The secretaries then footed up the vote and none of them agreed. One had it, yeas 92, nays 87; another, yeas 91, nays 88; another, yeas 90, nays 89, and still another, ayes 92, nays 16.

A Voice—Let's have some secretaries appointed. [Laughter.]

A delegate moved that a general average of the above be taken.

Another delegate—I move we all vote ourselves a party of fools and go home. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bell said that any of the reports of the Secretary would be fair, and that it would be unnecessary to overrule the decision of the chair. In the count they coincided, saying there was no doubt upon this point.

The Chair announced the tally as kept by the Secretaries, and declared Daniel O'Barr and Frank M. Hutchinson elected delegates to the State